

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.
Business Office, - - - 515 E. Main Street.
Telephone.
Business Office, - - - 540
Editorial Department, - - - 538
Circulation Department, - - - 538
Washington Bureau, - - - 101 14th St. N. W.
Manchester Bureau, - - - 139 Hill St.
Petersburg Bureau, - - - No. 9 W. Tabb St.
BY MAIL.
One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mos. Mos.
Daily, with Sunday, \$4.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .25
Daily, without Sunday, 4.00 3.00 1.50 .25
Sunday edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 .15
Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00 .50 .25 .10
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and
Petersburg.
One Week. One Year.
Daily, with Sunday, 14 cents \$6.99
Daily, without Sunday, 10 cents 4.99
Sunday edition only, 5 cents 3.99
(Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance.)
Entered, January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; the next, to escape the censures of the world.
—Addison.

Give Us a Highway Commission.

The Laster-Wilthers road bill, if enacted into a law, will not result at once in a system of highways throughout Virginia, but it will be a step in the right direction. The first step to be taken is to establish a state highway commission, with competent engineers in charge to map out, direct and supervise the work that may be done in the several counties, and this would be well worth the cost, even though it should be impracticable to use jail and penitentiary convicts for road-working. We need, first of all, a system. After that is done the details may be worked out from time to time. It behooves the Legislature to do everything in its power to protect the road fund in the several counties from waste. Even if the State is not able to afford aid by making appropriations or by giving the services of the convicts, it is still worth while to devise some plan by which the money which the counties themselves raise for the purpose of improving the roads may be wisely, judiciously and scientifically expended.

Normal Schools.

Thirty-two years ago the people of Virginia beginning to see the necessity for universal education in a free State, established a system of public schools. Like most other people in similar circumstances we proceeded upon the assumption that the providing of schools was all that we needed to do. Like other people, too, we are learning in the costly school which experience keeps that something else besides mere schools is needed to do the real work of educating. The lesson has cost us many millions of dollars; but we are learning it, and it will be worth a great deal to us when we shall have learned it fully. We are at last coming to see that we cannot have real schools without real teachers, and that we cannot have real teachers without training them at the expense of the State.

Years ago Prussia tried to have schools without training teachers, but it would not work. So did France and other countries of the old world. So did Massachusetts and New York and Wisconsin and other States of the American Union, but these, too, had all to give it up. Now Prussia maintains 20 normal schools, 34 of them having been established in the last ten years. France has 72. Massachusetts has ten, supported by the State at an annual cost of nearly \$200,000; New York has 19, costing the State \$250,000 a year; Wisconsin has 9, costing \$322,000. And no investments that make brings these States returns comparable to the returns from these large sums spent in training teachers. Virginia is reaching out in the same direction. It is the best piece of statecraft that has marked our civil life in this generation. It will not be long before an untrained teacher will be looked upon in Virginia as no less an anomaly than an untrained physician. Those who live to see it will also see Virginia on the return to her lost leadership.

A Needed Change in Our Commercial Law.

Hon. E. P. Cox yesterday offered in the House a bill which seeks to correct a venerable error in our law merchant, namely, that the death of the drawer of a check operates as a revocation of the authority of the bank upon which it is drawn to pay it after notice of the death. The practical operation of the law to-day is that if a debtor pays his creditor with a check, and the latter, instead of presenting it at once, sends it through the usual channels of his own bank and the clearing house, and by the hour of the next day that it reaches the drawee bank, the debtor has suddenly paid nature's last debt, the bank must refuse payment, and the creditor must look to the personal representatives of the debtor. These, however, are allowed twelve months in which to settle the estate, and they must pay the demands against it pro rata. If there are not sufficient assets to satisfy the holder of the check and the other creditors, he must scale his demand accordingly. Cases of this sort are constantly arising in banking circles. Frequently payments to non-resident creditors are made by check, and, of course, with the increase in the interval between payment and presentation, the chances of loss on this account grow apace. Again, parties receiving checks often hold them for days and sometimes weeks, doubtless ignorant of the law, and leaving loss by their inaction. The necessary conclusion is that settlements by individuals in large transactions should be made only with certified checks, the obligation in that event becoming that of the bank, not merely that of the drawer.

The law is the reverse as regards checks

given by a partnership, for the death of one member of the firm does not revoke its checks. The bank continues to pay them as before. Nor does the death of the drawer of a bill of exchange, such as a draft upon a party in another place, in any way affect the duty of the drawee to pay it upon demand or otherwise, according to its terms. The result is confusion, surprise and dismay when one who has cashed a check, not necessarily for the drawer, or who has taken it as cash from a third party, is told that because of the sudden death of the drawer he must await payment indefinitely, although the bank has the money to the drawer's credit.

We understand that the leading authorities upon this branch of the law, such as Mr. Daniel and others, strongly inveigh against the rule as unreasonable and unjust, one of them going so far as to pronounce it as a substantial fraud-work. "It," he says, "is a fraud in the drawer to withdraw his funds during his life, so as to prevent payment of the check, is it any less a fraud for the representative to do the same, or for the law to do it in the name of technical fallacy?" But the courts do not feel at liberty to change the long accepted doctrine, and they remit the subject to the sound discretion of the Legislature. We venture to express the hope that the present General Assembly may correct this defect in the laws of this State by the enactment of a brief statute which will authorize the payment by the bank in such cases of all checks presented within a reasonable time, say two weeks, after notice of the death of the drawer. Such a statute would effectuate the purpose of the debtor by making mandatory the payment of the debt which he had designated, and thus in another particular would remove the reproach, so often cast upon the law, of sacrificing common sense and manifest intention to narrow and arbitrary technicality.

Joseph's Corner in Wheat.

In Monday's paper we referred briefly to the fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Sunday held up Joseph to his Bible class as a model of virtue and thrift, and it was mentioned in conclusion that Joseph's venture in the cereals was the first "corner" ever put through successfully. It is an interesting story. Joseph had been sold by his brethren into Egypt and had become the servant of Pharaoh. Now, Pharaoh had a remarkable dream, and Joseph was the interpreter thereof. He told his lord that the significance of the dream was that there were to be seven years of plentiful harvest, to be followed by seven years of famine. He also advised Pharaoh that it would be the part of wisdom for him to buy up the surplus corn (wheat), during the years of plenty and store it up and hold it against the seven years of famine to follow. Pharaoh was duly impressed, and taking Joseph at his word made him the first lord of the land and gave him full power to carry out his thrifty policy. The seven years of plenty came and Joseph bought wheat and bought wheat and bought wheat, like a rampant bull in the pit, until all the farms which he could secure were filled.

At the end of seven years the famine set in, and by and by the people came to Joseph to buy wheat. He supplied all the demands and put the price in Pharaoh's treasury, but the famine continued, and when the people came next to buy they had no money, so Joseph took their cattle in exchange for wheat and put them into Pharaoh's pens. The famine still continued, and finally the people came and said that they were without money and without cattle, and yet must have wheat, so Joseph took the lands of the people in exchange for wheat, and took the people themselves to be the servants of the king.

Joseph has been greatly commended for cornering the wheat and taking advantage of the people's misfortune to profit thereby, and if the story had ended just where we have left off, if there were no qualifying statements, the conclusion would be irresistible that Joseph was more hard-hearted and grasping than the most merciless trust magnate who ever profited out of the necessities of the public.

But fortunately the story does not end here. Joseph's brethren, who had sold him into bondage, were among those who came to buy wheat, and there is no more beautiful story in print than the interview between himself and those who had treated him so brutally. It is a story of love and forgiveness, of generosity and magnanimity, and it is hard to fall into the spirit of it without being well-nigh moved to tears. The pathos of it all is delightful. It is in this part of the narrative that we see the true Joseph and we know that he had a tender and loving heart, that he had, to use a favorite expression of the Bible, bowels of compassion. Joseph's tender love for his father and his brethren and his treatment of them when, in their distress, he had them in his power, furnishes indisputable proof that he was not a hard-hearted grasping monopolist.

Pursuing the story to the conclusion, it is related: "And Joseph thought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh, and as for the people, he removed them to cities from one end of the borders of Egypt even to the other end thereof. Then Joseph said unto the people: Behold I have bought you this day and your land for Pharaoh; now, here is seed for you, and ye shall sow the land and it shall come to pass in the increase that ye shall give the fifth part unto Pharaoh and four parts shall be your own, for seed of the field, and for your food and for food for your households." And the people said: "Thou hast saved our lives." Is it not clear, therefore, that after all, Joseph did his countrymen a great service? If he had failed to buy up the wheat and keep it against the years of famine, the wheat would have gone to waste and the people would have perished from the face of the earth. It is true that he made a great profit for his lord and master, but it is also true that by his foresight and thrift he saved the

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

The Experiment Station.

Many seem to be under the impression that the Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg is a part of the Polytechnic Institute. But they are separated in institutions, but are associated in the work for farmers. The experiment station was established in accordance with act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, known as the Hatch act, and its object is to acquire and diffuse useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and application of agricultural science; and, further, "To conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of relative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants and trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effect on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the State as may be deemed advisable."

This institution has done much valuable work for farmers, and we were recently informed by a dairyman that suggestions which he received therefrom had enabled him to reduce his bill for cow feed nearly one-half without in any way stinting the cows or impoverishing the milk. That sort of education is very practical. The experiment station deserves every encouragement.

Warning to Huntsmen.

The robin redbreasts are now making their appearance, and we give warning to huntsmen that it is unlawful to shoot them until after February 15th. The season for shooting robins is from February 15th to April 1st. The possession of game birds protected by law during the season in which it is unlawful to hunt or kill them is prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person in whose possession they are found. The punishment for violating the game laws is a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in jail for not more than thirty days, or both. Be good and be careful.

The New Baltimore.

Baltimore has just celebrated the second anniversary of her great fire. We say "celebrated," for it appears from the Sun's reports that the fire was a blessing. At any rate, Baltimore has rapidly recovered from what, at the time, seemed to be a crushing disaster. The burnt district is \$5 per cent. rebuilt.

Only 138 lots in the new district are vacant, and the valuation of the new buildings is estimated at \$20,000,000, or about \$700,000 more than the assessed value of all the old buildings. The plans and undertakings which have been consummated, or which are proposed, are estimated to aggregate an expenditure of nearly \$200,000,000, to which merchants and property owners contribute about \$120,000,000, public corporations \$70,000,000 and the people generally, \$50,000,000. That is a great exhibit, and we heartily congratulate our neighbors of the Bay on their courage and enterprise.

It was recently announced that a Georgia judge had issued an order restraining the Hon. John Temple Graves from editing the Atlanta News. We are, now informed that the court has modified its order to the extent of allowing Mr. Graves to edit and write under certain restrictions. We do not believe that the order will be executed. We do not believe that it is possible to modify Editor Graves.

Hazen Hyde is one of the founders of the new national theatre enterprise. If he would consent to show his chin-whisker, we see no reason why he shouldn't do well as leading chorus-girl.

Until further notice, the Equitable Life Assurance Society is to keep out of Russia, where the society has hitherto been doing a Russian business.

A cement adapted for sticking together the pieces of a busted political party would command a brisk sale in England just now.

As to her criticism of the British army, Japan hastens to explain that she didn't know it was loaded.

Dr. Rainford's resignation does not necessarily mean that clerical dames have had their day.

If Greene should prove the Gaynor, would envy make Gaynor Greene? No answer.

Since the Boer war England has developed a certain military sensitiveness.

Any way you look at it, Morocco is pretty sure to get a good leathering.

The indignant householder is as likely as not to spell it coal-waive.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
If your food fails to nourish you, the Bitters should be taken at once. It tones the stomach and cures
POOR APPETITE, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Colds, Gripes, or Malaria.

Rhymes for To-Day

Our Pig.
We had a pig.
He was not very big—
Oh, say he was a shoat,
Or thereabouts—
But blacker than a coat,
As black as any nig;
And he cared not a fig
For sty and such like rig;
He rambled like a goat—
Oft gave us pains to note
His whereabouts.
But he grew fat,
Wherever he was at;
He waxed, the more he went,
More succulent.
Ah, how he ate—that swine!
His appetite was fine.
And oh, he made good ham,
And praised his greedy bent;
'Twas just as we had meant—
We'd marked him for the plot.
And so there came a day
We called him in from play,
And stuck him in the neck—
And oh, he screamed by Heck,
So truculent!

"Gwas like Cyclops—"
But oh, he made such chops,
Such nasty, savory gloss
(Ah, glossiness)
You'd not be at a loss
To eat 6 at a fess,
And then to rise and toast
His elegance when roast—
Which lured one on to cram
A trencherman's full boast.
And, oh, he made good ham,
For winter supper, ham;
And oh, I must salaam
His sausages.
H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

His Practice.—"How quick and agile old Goldlocks is in his golf play!" "Yes; he got practice from dodging the process-servers so much."—Baltimore American.

No Deception. The millionaire had just sworn off his taxes. "Of course," he said, "I wouldn't deceive anybody, but there's no deception in this sort of a bluff." Clear of conscience, he went his way.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Have You?—"One can't be too polite." "Yes, they can. Ever had some one try to hold your overcoat when the lining was ripped in the sleeve?"—Indianapolis Star.

The Widower's Mistake.—"You have lost your wife," said the minister, "but there is One that loves you and will watch over you till your sorrow is but a sweet memory." "Do I know her?" asked the widower, taking notice.—Houston Post.

In Washington.—"Doesn't the Speaker recognize you?" The minute I get on the floor, I answer the new congressman. "He recognizes me as one of the people he doesn't want to hear from."—Washington Star.

Demurrers to Evidence.

Editor The Times-Dispatch:—Sir, The subject of demurrer to evidence, now under consideration in the Virginia Senate, is a subject of the utmost importance. The demurrer is an antique and unimproved form, except in cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and which are tried there. The object of the Senate bill is to cure its worst features, and make the law of trials more certain and just to litigants, especially in negligence and damage cases. Since the year 1813 the United States courts have refused to compel parties to join in the demurrer to evidence. It is in the discretion of the Federal trial courts to allow it or not, as they see fit, and the action of the courts in permitting or refusing it is not assignable as error on appeal. (Van Stone vs. Stillwell & Bierce, 142 U. S. 134, decided in 1891.) This attitude of the Supreme Court of the United States was reached when Chief Justice Marshall was at the zenith of his great powers. The judges had before them the famous case of Gibson vs. Hunter, 2 H. Bl. 187, which required the party demurring to specify in the record in writing the facts which he admitted. In the case of Fowler vs. Common Council of Alexandria (11 Wheaton, 319, decided in February, 1824), Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the court and relied upon and followed the case of Gibson vs. Hunter, requiring the party to admit upon the record the facts before the demurrer to the evidence could be received. As this had not been done, the judgment of the lower court in that case was reversed and judgment entered for the plaintiff.

In Virginia, Judge Moncreir, in 1875, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Trout vs. R. R. Co., 23 Gratt., 65, which was an action for negligence, in which he held that it was a rule of law in this State that a party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a demurrer to the evidence if, in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled. In other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking to the jury if not to the court, the facts which the party may be compelled to join in a